



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/703,755	11/01/2000	Jay W. Grate	BAT D A	2097

7590 06/18/2003

JOHN M. BRADSHAW
WOODARD, EMHARDT, NAUGHTON, MORIARTY & MCNETT
BANK ONE CENTER
111 MONUMENT CIRCLE, SUITE 3700
INDIANAPOLIS,, IN 46204-5137

13
EXAMINER

LEE, SIN J

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

1752

DATE MAILED: 06/18/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/703,755

Applicant(s)

GRATE ET AL.

Examiner

Sin J Lee

Art Unit

1752

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 10 February 2003.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) See Continuation Sheet is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 6-8, 12-19, 25-31, 38-42, 44, 166, 168 and 169 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☒ Claim(s) 204 is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) See Continuation Sheet is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 45, 206-211, 213-215 and 217-220 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☒ Claim(s) See Continuation Sheet are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 01 November 2000 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) g.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other:

Continuation of Disposition of Claims: Claims pending in the application are 1,2,4,6-31,38-46,48-50,101,103,104,106,147-151,153,154,166,168,169 and 202-220.

Continuation of Disposition of Claims: Claims rejected are 1,2,4,9-11,20-24,43,46,48-50,101,103,104,106,147-151,153,154,202,203,205-207,212,214 and 216.

Continuation of Disposition of Claims: Claims subject to restriction and/or election requirement are 1,2,4,6-31,38-46,48-50,101,103,104,106,147-151,153,154,166,168,169 and 202-220.

Art Unit: 1752

DETAILED ACTION

1. Applicants canceled claims 47 and 102.
2. Applicants argue that a number of the claims withdrawn from consideration by the Examiner read on the elected species, i.e., the species represented by Example 1. Specifically, applicants argue that the Examiner does not show how a polydimethylsiloxane with terminal vinyl groups (which is the second precursor molecule of the elected species) is not a “polymer with vinyl groups pendant to the polymer chain” as recited in claim 6, a “polysiloxane with vinyl groups pendent to the polymer chain” as recited in claim 7, or a “polydimethylsiloxane with vinyl substituents” as recited in claim 8. However, in the polydimethylsiloxane with *terminal* vinyl groups, the vinyl groups are located at the end of the polymer chains. That is, the vinyl groups are located in the polymer *backbone*. In the polymers of claim 6, 7, and 8, however, the vinyl groups are *pendant* to the polymer chain, i.e., the vinyl groups are located not in the polymer backbone, but are located within the *side chain* component. These two different kinds of polymers require two different searches (for example, the polydimethylsiloxane with terminal vinyl groups would involve 430/288.1 search whereas the polymers of claims 6-8 would involve 430/287.1 search). Also, the copolymer of dimethylsiloxane and hydromethylsiloxane which has silicon hydride groups distributed along the chain (which is the first precursor molecule of the elected species) is clearly different from the polymer with a silicon hydride group on each terminus for an obvious reason because in the latter, the Si-H groups are located only at the end

Art Unit: 1752

of the polymer chain (i.e., the polymer chain ends with two Si-H groups on each side of the chain) whereas in the copolymer of the elected species, the Si-H groups are distributed throughout the polymer chain.

Therefore, the election of species-requirement is still deemed proper and is therefore made FINAL.

3. Claims 206, 207, and 214 are objected to under 37 CFR 1.75 as being a substantial duplicate of claims 1, 103, and 205 respectively. When two claims in an application are duplicates or else are *so close in content that they both cover the same thing, despite a slight difference in wording*, it is proper after allowing one claim to object to the other as being a substantial duplicate of the allowed claim. See MPEP § 706.03(k).

4. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Art Unit: 1752

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

5. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

6. Claims 205, 214, and 216 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as containing subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. In claims 205 and 214, applicants recite “wherein the chemically selective sorbent film has a glass-to-rubber transition temperature below the operating temperature of the chemically selective sorbent film”. Also, in claim 216, applicants recite “wherein the chemically selective sorbent film has a glass-t-rubber transition temperature below the operating temperature of the chemical sensor.”.

Although there is support for “*polymers* with glass-to-rubber transition temperatures below the operating temperature of the sensor”, there is *no support* for the *chemically selective sorbent film having the glass-to-rubber transition temperature* below the operating temperature of the chemically selective sorbent film or the chemical sensor.

Art Unit: 1752

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

7. Claims 1, 4, 9-11, 20-24, 43, 46, 103, 106, 147, 205-207, and 214 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Cavezzan et al (4,939,065).

Cavezzan teaches (see col.1, lines 8-12, col.4, lines 15-38, Example 1) a UV-crosslinkable organopolysiloxane composition containing diorganopolysiloxane having at least 2 alkenyl unsaturation (preferably vinyl unsaturation), which can be located at the end of the polymer chain. As examples for the organic radical (as in diorgano group of diorganopolysiloxane), Cavezzan lists methyl, ethyl, phenyl and 3,3,3-tri-fluoropropyl radicals. Since there are only several choices, one of ordinary skill in the art would immediately envisage a dimethylpolysiloxane having two vinyl unsaturation which are located at the end of the polymer chain as Cavezzan's diorganopolysiloxane component. Besides, in Example 1, Cavezzan actually uses a polydimethylsiloxane polymer having dimethylvinylsiloxyl end groups. Therefore, Cavezzan teaches present second precursor molecule of claims 1, 4, 9-11, 103, 106, 205, and 206.

Cavezzan's organopolysiloxane composition also contains (see col.3, lines 37-62, col.4, lines 53-68, col.5, lines 1-6) a second component, an organohydropolysiloxane containing at least two hydrogen atoms bonded to a silicon atom wherein the SiH groups may be located within the polymer chain, and as one of only three examples, Cavezzan lists *polydimethylpolymethylhydrosiloxane copolymers* having trimethylsiloxyl end groups (*which indicates that the SiH groups are located not at the chain ends of the polymer but within the*

Art Unit: 1752

polymer chain). Since there are only a few examples, one of ordinary skill in the art would immediately envisage the polydimethylpolymethylhydrosiloxane copolymers having trimethylsiloxyl end groups as Cavezzan's second component. Therefore, the prior art teaches present first precursor molecule of claims 1, 20-24, 103, 106, 205, and 206.

Cavezzan's organopolysiloxane composition finally contains a platinum catalyst (see col.3, lines 37-62, col.5, lines 45-56). Therefore, the prior art teaches present photoactivatable catalyst of claims 1, 103, 205, and 206.

Cavezzan teaches (col.3, lines 37-41) that his invention features, as a negative resist, a *film-forming* organopolysiloxane composition capable of being *crosslinked by hydrosilylation* in the presence of a catalyst derived from a platinum group metal. Cavezzan furthermore teaches (col.7, lines 59-68, col.8, lines 1-16, lines 42-50) that his substrate (e.g., silicon wafer) is coated with a uniform adherent film of his organopolysiloxane composition, and then the film formed is imagewise irradiated with ultraviolet radiation which will cause the exposed area to cure, while the unirradiated area remains soluble in organic solvents. Therefore, the prior art teaches present inventions of claims 1, 4, 9-11, 20-24, 43, 46, 103, 106, 147, 205-207, and 214. Since the prior art teaches present composition and method of claims 1 and 103, it is the Examiner's position that Cavezzan's composition after the imagewise exposure and development steps will inherently become a chemically selective solvent film as presently cited. Also, since the prior art teaches present composition and method of claims 205-207, it is the Examiner's position that Cavezzan's method would inherently be able to provide a chemically selective sorbent film as presently cited

Art Unit: 1752

and that the chemically selective sorbent film so provided will inherently have a glass-to-rubber transition temperature below the operating temperature of the chemically selective sorbent film as presently cited in claims 205 and 214.

8. Claims 1, 2, 4, 9-11, 20-24, 43, 46, 205, 206, and 214 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Oxman et al (5,145,886).

Oxman teaches (Example 1) a composition containing (I) a vinyl terminated polydimethylsiloxane which formula is shown in col.9, lines 30-36, (ii) a polydimethylpolymethylhydrosiloxane copolymer (wherein SI-H groups are located along the polymer chain) which formula is shown in col.9, lines 40-46, and (iii) a photohydrosilation catalyst which is a Pt(II) beta-diketonate complexes. Therefore, the prior art teaches present second precursor molecule of claims 1, 4, 9-11, 205, 206, present first precursor molecule of claims 1, 20-24, 205, 206, and present photoactivatable catalyst of claims 1, 2, 205, and 206. After applying his hydrosilation composition to a substrate, the coated substrate is exposed to radiation in order to be cured (see col.8, lines 11-18, lines 53-60). Therefore, the prior art teaches present inventions of claims 1, 2, 4, 9-11, 20-24, 43, 46, 205, 206, and 214. Since Oxman teaches present composition and method of claim 1, it is the Examiner's position that Oxman's composition will inherently become a chemically selective sorbent film after the irradiation step as presently cited. Since Oxman teaches present composition and method of claims 205 and 206, it is the Examiner's position that Oxman's method would inherently be able to provide a chemically selective sorbent film as presently cited and that the chemically selective

Art Unit: 1752

sorbent film so provided will inherently have a glass-to-rubber transition temperature below the operating temperature of the chemically selective sorbent film as presently cited in claims 205 and 214.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

9. Claims 2 and 104 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cavezzan et al (4,939,065) as applied to claims 1 and 103 above, and further in view of Oxman et al (5,145,886).

Cavezzan et al with respect to claims 1 and 103 are discussed above in Paragraph 7. Cavezzan does not teach present Pt(II) bis(beta-diketonates). Oxman teaches (col.3, lines 22-40) that when Pt (II) beta-diketonate complex is used as hydrosilation catalyst, the reaction composition will not react prematurely in the absence of actinic radiation, the reaction composition allows the cure of unusually thick sections of material, and low levels of the catalyst can be used. In view of Oxman's teaching, it is the Examiner's position that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use Pt (II) beta-diketonate complex as Cavezzan's hydrosilation catalyst in order to take those advantages of using such catalyst as taught by Oxman, i.e., the reaction composition will not react prematurely in the absence of actinic radiation, the reaction composition allows the cure of unusually thick sections of material, and low levels of the catalyst can be used. Therefore, Cavezzan in view of Oxman would render obvious present invention of claims 2 and 104.

Art Unit: 1752

10. Claims 48-50, 101, 149-151, 153, 154, 202, and 212 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cavezzan et al (4,939,065) in view of Oxman et al (5,145,886) and Sachdev et al (5,470,693).

Cavezzan is discussed above in Paragraph 7. As shown above, Cavezzan teaches present inventions of claims 48, 149, and 212 except for the present step of cleaning (or modifying) the substrate and reacting a coupling agent with the surface of the substrate that appends to the surface reactive groups that can participate in hydrosilylation reactions. Oxman teaches (col.8, lines 53-67) that when a hydrosilation composition is applied to the surface of a solid substrate, it is often advantageous to prime the surface of the substrate to which the hydrosilation composition is to be applied to improve the adhesion of the composition to the substrate. Oxman furthermore states that *many primers are described in the art and should be chosen on the basis of the substrate to be used*. As discussed above, Cavezzan's substrate is a silicon wafer. Sachdev teaches plasma-cleaning of a silicon wafer and then treating it with a primer, gamma-aminopropyl-triethoxysilane (as a adhesion promoter). In view of the teachings of Oxman and Sachdev, it is the Examiner's position that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to clean Cavezzan's silicon wafer and then treat it with gamma-aminopropyl-triethoxysilane (present coupling agent compound of claims 50 and 151) before the hydrosilation composition is applied to the wafer so as to improve the adhesion of the hydrosilation composition to the silicon wafer as taught by Oxman and Sachdev. Therefore, Cavezzan in view of Oxman and Sachdev would render obvious present inventions of claims 48-50, 101, 149-151,

Art Unit: 1752

154, 202, and 212. Since the gamma-aminopropyl-triethoxysilane is present coupling agent compounds of claims 50 and 151, it is the Examiner's position that when one primes the surface of Cavezzan's silicon wafer with the gamma-aminopropyl-triethoxysilane, it will inherently append to the surface of the silicon wafer reactive groups that can participate in hydrosilylation reactions by reacting with the first precursor molecule, the second precursor molecule, or both of the precursor molecules as presently cited in claim 212.

With respect to present claim 153, Cavezzan does not teach present Pt(II) bis (acetylacetonate). Oxman teaches (col.3, lines 22-40, col.9, lines 49-51) that when Pt (II) beta-diketonate complex such as PT(II)acetylacetonate is used as hydrosilation catalyst, the reaction composition will not react prematurely in the absence of actinic radiation, the reaction composition allows the cure of unusually thick sections of material, and low levels of the catalyst can be used. In view of Oxman's teaching, it is the Examiner's position that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use Pt (II) acetylacetonate as Cavezzan's hydrosilation catalyst in order to take those advantages of using such catalyst as taught by Oxman, i.e., the reaction composition will not react prematurely in the absence of actinic radiation, the reaction composition allows the cure of unusually thick sections of material, and low levels of the catalyst can be used. Therefore, Cavezzan in view of Oxman and Sachdev would render obvious present invention of claim 153.

11. Claims 48-50, 101, and 212 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Oxman et al (5,145,886) in view of Murai et al (4,243,718).

Art Unit: 1752

Oxman is discussed above in Paragraph 8. Oxman teaches (col.8, lines 53-60) that his substrate can be paper, cardboard, wood, cork, plastic (such as polyester, nylon, polycarbonate), fabric, metal, glass, or ceramic. Since there are only several choices, one of ordinary skill in the art would immediately envisage polyester as Oxman's substrate. Oxman furthermore teaches (col.8, lines 61-68, col.9, lines 1-2) that it is advantageous to prime the surface of a substrate to which his hydrosilation composition is to be applied to improve the adhesion of the composition to the substrate and that the epoxy-functional siloxane *as taught in Murai et al* are useful for priming the surface of plastic films such as polyester. As examples for the epoxy-functional siloxane, Murai teaches (col.2, lines 10-16) gamma-glycidoxypyrroltrimethoxysilane, gamma-glycidoxypyrroltriethoxysilane, and beta-(3,4-epoxycyclohexyl) ethyltrimethoxysilane (all of which are present trimethoxysilane coupling agent or present triethoxysilane coupling agent of claim 50). Also, in Example 1, Murai applies the primer composition containing the epoxy-functional siloxane to a substrate by brush after washing the substrate with 1,2,2-tri-fluoro-1,2,2-trichloroethane. In view of the teachings of Oxman and Murai, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to prime the surface of Oxman's polyester substrate with the epoxy-functional siloxane (present trimethoxysilane and triethoxysilane coupling agent) as taught by Murai (after washing Oxman's substrate) in order to improve the adhesion of Oxman's composition to the polyester substrate. Therefore, Oxman in view of Murai would render obvious present inventions of claims 48-50, 101, and 212. Since Oxman in view of Murai teaches present coupling agent of claim 50, it is the Examiner's position that when one primes

Art Unit: 1752

the surface of Oxman's polyester substrate with Murai's epoxy-functional siloxane, it will inherently append to the surface of the substrate reactive groups that can participate in hydrosilylation reactions by reacting with the first precursor molecule, the second precursor molecule, or both of the precursor molecules as presently cited in claim 212.

12. Claim 148 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cavezzan et al (4,939,065) as applied to claim 103 above, and further in view of Nelson et al (5,262,192).

Cavezzan et al with respect to claim 103 is discussed above in Paragraph 7.

As discussed above, Cavezzan teaches a UV crosslinkable organopolysiloxane composition containing diorganopolysiloxane (with at least 2 vinyl unsaturation at the end of the polymer chain), polydimethylpolymethylhydrosiloxane copolymer having Si-H groups located within the polymer chain, and a platinum catalyst. Cavezzan teaches imagewise irradiating the organopolysiloxane composition-coated substrate with UV in order to achieve hydrosilylation and then dissolving the unexposed areas in a solvent. Nelson teaches (see Paragraph 13 above) making a chemical sensor using the hydrosilylation product made from the similar reactants as Cavezzan's (i.e., methylhydrodimethylsiloxane copolymer (which has Si-H groups), a platinum crosslinking catalyst, and vinyl functional polydimethylsiloxane). Since both of the prior arts teaches very similar reactants for hydrosilylation reaction, it is the Examiner's position that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to make a chemical sensor using Cavezzan's UV crosslinkable organopolysiloxane composition because Nelson clearly teaches

Art Unit: 1752

that such composition can be used in manufacturing a chemical sensor. Therefore, Cavezzan in view of Nelson would render obvious present invention of claim 148.

13. Claim 203 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cavezzan et al (4,939,065) in view of Oxman et al (5,145,886) and Sachdev et al (5,470,693) as applied to claim 149 above, and further in view of Nelson et al (5,262,192).

Cavezzan in view of Oxman and Sachdev with respect to claim 149 is discussed above in Paragraph 10.

As explained above, Cavezzan in view of Oxman and Sachdev teaches cleaning Cavezzan's substrate and then treating it with gamma-aminopropyl-*triethoxysilane* before the hydrosilation composition is applied to the substrate so as to improve the adhesion of the hydrosilation composition to the substrate. As discussed in Paragraph 13 above, Nelson teaches making a chemical sensor using the hydrosilylation product made from the similar reactants as Cavezzan's (Nelson also teaches cleaning his substrate and treating it with a primer such as *vinyltriethoxysilane* for improving bonding of his matrix material to the substrate). Since both of the prior arts teaches very similar reactants for hydrosilylation reaction, it is the Examiner's position that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to make a chemical sensor using Cavezzan's UV crosslinkable organopolysiloxane composition because Nelson clearly teaches that such composition can be used in manufacturing a chemical sensor. Therefore, Cavezzan in view of Oxman and Sachdev, and further in view of Nelson would render obvious present invention of claim 203.

Art Unit: 1752

14. Claim 45 is objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims since neither of Cavezzan and Oxman teaches or suggests the use of hydromethyldimethylsiloxane having 25% of hydromethyl groups.

15. Claims 208-211 and 217-220 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims. None of the cited prior arts teaches or suggests the step of providing the second composition to provide the second chemically selective sorbent film.

16. Claims 213 and 215 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims. Those primers taught by Sachdev or Murai do not contain a reactive group selected from the group consisting of a silicon hydride group, a carbon-carbon multiple bond, and each of the silicon hydride group and a carbon-carbon multiple bond as presently cited.

17. Claim 204 is allowed. None of the cited prior arts teaches or suggests the step of repeating the processes of imagewise exposure and development using new compositions at different locations each time as presently claimed in claim 204.

Art Unit: 1752

Response to Arguments

18. Applicants argue that a person of ordinary skill in the art will recognize that the negative resist layer described in Cavezzan would be highly cross-linked, and would have a high glass-to-rubber transition temperature and that such a high degree of crosslinking and such high glass-to-rubber transition temperature would make the composition of Cavezzan very slow to absorb any chemical and the composition would thus be unsuitable for use as a chemically selective film as claimed in the present application. Applicants' arguments are well noted. However, there is *no evidence on the record* that Cavezzan's materials have high glass-to-rubber transition temperature and therefore would not be able to form a chemically selective film. It is still the Examiner's position that since Cavezzan teaches presently claimed composition and method, the prior art's composition will inherently be able to form a chemically selective film.

Applicants also argue that a material that is made for the specific purpose of withstanding significant mechanical stresses, such as a material used for dental applications as described in Oxman, would have a high degree of crosslinking and thus a high glass-to-rubber transition temperature, and therefore would not be made to have chemical functionality as described in the present application. However, there is *no evidence on the record* that Oxman's material would not be able to form a chemically selective film. It is still the Examiner's position that since Oxman teaches present composition and method, the prior art's composition will inherently be able to form a chemically selective film.

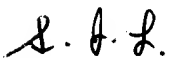
Art Unit: 1752

Applicants' argument that Sachdev or Murai fails to disclose any possibility of a chemically selective film as claimed in the present application is well noted. However, both Sachdev and Murai are being cited merely for the teaching of a primer (gamma-aminopropyltriethoxysilane) used for treating a silicon wafer.


19. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Sin J. Lee whose telephone number is (703) 305-0504. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday from 8:30 am EST to 5:00 pm EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ms. Janet Baxter, can be reached on (703) 308-2303. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872-9311 for after final responses or (703) 872-9310 for before final responses.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-0661.



S. Lee
June 16, 2003



JANET BAXTER
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 1700